

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 29, 1868.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Globe* has reports that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—*La France* asserts that Chevalier de Meignan, the Italian Minister at Paris, has pledged Italy to a faithful observance of the September Convention as it now stands, and to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debts of the provinces which were annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons this evening a personal report was made that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government had declined all intercourse with those powers which had recognized the late Empire.

Sir Stafford Prescott, Secretary of State for India, said that the latest letters from Gen. Napier gave no hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Supreme Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham.]

February 28th, 1868.

Trounce vs. Strachan.—Mr Ring moved the Court that the award on the submission to arbitration in this action be made a Rule of Court, absolute in the first instance. Application granted.

Edgar Marvin vs. Bank of British Columbia.

Rule nisi came on for argument. To show cause why the verdict obtained in this case should not be set aside and a nonsuit entered, or why a new trial should not be granted between the parties; and why the damages should not be reduced by the sum of \$4880; and why the interest should not be disallowed on the following grounds:

1. That there was no evidence to go to the Jury, independently of a Bill of Exchange, which was not accepted in writing.

2. That the debt, default or miscarriage of another and should have been in writing.

3. That no consideration appeared for the defendant's supposed promise, such as would support the alleged promise, but only such as would support a different promise to be implied by the law.

4. That there was no evidence of extinction of debt between G. B. Wright and the plaintiff.

5. That no consideration appeared for the waiver of lien of the defendants on the fund or general Banker's lien on debt or fund to become due from the Government.

6. No evidence of money had and received to the use of the plaintiff.

7. As to the sum of \$4880, no evidence of money had and received to the use of the plaintiff, because that sum was already appropriated to Wright's check for \$4880.

8. For misdirection of the learned Judge as to interest.

9. That the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

10. For the erroneous admission of parole acceptance of Bill of Exchange.

And in the meantime that all proceedings be stayed.

Messrs Wood and Walkem for the plaintiff and Messrs McDougall and Walker for the defendant. The argument continued all day and was adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF THE TIGERS' STEAM FIRE ENGINE FUND.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Steam Fire Engine Fund will be given at the Theatre on Thursday evening next by the Alhambra Troupe, assisted by numerous volunteers. The object is one that commends itself. With the hand-pump engines now in use a conflagration once fairly under way would mock at the efforts of our firemen to subdue it. We have enjoyed an astonishing immunity from fires of an extensive or destructive character; but a serious conflagration is likely to occur at any moment, and it behooves us to prepare to offer a determined resistance to its advance. The quota each citizen is called on to contribute towards the fund is so small as to be unfelt by the poorest; and as every one, whether he hold property or not, is directly interested in having fires speedily quenched, we hope the number of tickets disposed of will be large and the house full. By doing our utmost to augment this fund we shall be showing our appreciation of the past efforts of the most efficient Fire Department on the Pacific coast, as well as place within reach the means of a still further display of efficiency in the future. Give the Tigers a bumper house!

BENEFIT OF GEORGE EDWARDS.—On Monday evening next Mr George Edwards, the amateur vocalist and versatile actor, who has freely given his services in aid of every worthy object in this city, will take a benefit at the Theatre; on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Jenny Annet Fowles, Miss Lizzie Yeoman, Mr Charles Clarke, Mr R G Marsh, Mrs Marsh, George Marsh and many others. During the evening the beneficiary will appear in the characters of 'Toby Twinkle' and 'Tom Tug,' and will also sing the newest song in England, 'Not for Joseph!' The Zealous Band will occupy the orchestra and will play several overtures. Seats may be secured on payment of 25 cents extra.

The Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening at half-past five o'clock, having a few passengers and a cargo of Island produce, consisting of cattle, sheep, pigs, deer, hay and poultry. The ship *El Dorado*, laden with 1500 tons of coal, sailed for San Francisco on Thursday, and the ship *Shooting Star* will sail for the same destination to-day. The ship *Trinidad*, from San Francisco, arrived for a cargo of coal on Friday.

ON SUSPICION.—A stranger by the name of James Dorand was arrested by night-watchman Vinter, and taken before the Police Court on a charge of being a suspicious character. Mr P Everett testified that he caught the prisoner behind his bar, and in the act, as he thought, of taking money; and consequently he gave him in charge of Mr Vinter. The Magistrate remanded the case until Monday.

The fire at the Bellingham Bay coal mine still rages fiercely, and great apprehension is felt for the safety of the seam. The water from the harbor has recently been let in and is slowly filling the works; but the fire, it is feared, has reached the outcrop, which is above the level of the sea. The impression at Whatcom is that the mine is lost.

The hunt to-day will be a "drag." The barriers set out by Wilson Brown will be used, and Mr. Henly, of Clover Point, will act as hare. The sport will commence at 2 o'clock p. m. A goodly number will be in attendance and a splendid day's run is anticipated. Should rain fall to-day the hunt will be postponed until further notice.

A REPORT that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Otter* has been seized at Alaska for alleged infraction of the revenue laws was in circulation yesterday. The Company have received no intelligence regarding the seizure nor has there been a late arrival from Sitka.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—This being the last day for reception of communications relating to the Prize Awards, the Librarian will be in attendance to receive them. In the event of his absence the box at the landing may be availed of.

WITHOUT LEAVE.—Robert Hoperoff a cook on board of the ship *Frederick*, was before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of being ashore without leave. The accused said he had received permission from the first officer, which statement not being denied the case was dismissed.

The leaden pipe used to carry Spring Ridge water across the harbor to Gowen & Co's flour mill was broken by a vessel's anchor on Thursday, but was speedily repaired.

HEALTH.—The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINES after a fruitless search among other remedies a word to the wise is sufficient.

The Sparrowhawk, with the despatches per Reindeer, sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster.

The steamer *Fideller*, Erskine, sailed yesterday morning for Portland. She had 25 passengers and a fair freight.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.—In a few days Messrs. Wilson & Co. will open the premises at Esquimalt, lately occupied by Mr S. Nesbitt, as a depot and bread and biscuit bakery for the supply of Navy Messes, Merchant Shipping and residents generally, at Victoria piers.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULIFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Is Confederation the Only Remedy?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—All manner of evil motives have been attributed to the signers of what is misnamed the anti-Confederation petition. Some were stigmatized as disciples of O B Young, as annexationists, or as afflicted with Canadaphobia. It is possible that some few were thus influenced; but I am safe in saying that a majority signed with an honest desire that time might be given for full discussion of so important a measure as Confederation; for it must be remembered that little was generally known on the subject before the appearance of the letters of Mr DeCosmos and "Victoria." Everyone, no doubt, thought that a good road from Yale to Toronto would be a grand affair; and everyone was, and is, heartily disgusted with the existing state of things. But some may have remembered how once upon a time the colony was cheaply governed and prosperous; and how a delegate was hastily despatched by a shallow-pated clique with a petition for separation, which (against the better judgment of Downing Street) was granted; and how—soon finding the absurdity of this step—we hastily petitioned for unconditional union, which also we ob-

lained. With all this fresh in mind, it is not strange that some should have thought a little calm discussion desirable on a measure which once passed may be looked on as irrevocable.

There are none who doubt that Confederation is one means of improvement on our present state. But is it the best? It appears to me that it is not so much the form of our Government as the character of its administration which we have to lament; and that our most obvious course is to lay a calm and clear statement of our grievances before the Home Government, shewing to what a pass we have come; shewing also that we possess latent elements of wealth which, with economy and proper management on the part of our Government, would soon enable us to free ourselves from our embarrassments, but that a continuance in our present course must soon end in insolvency; and praying for the recall of our utterly incapable and obstructive Governor, and the appointment of one with at least ordinary abilities. We require no statesman, but simply a clear headed man of business. Such an one we had and we prospered. We tried a soldier and, amid many flourishes of rhetoric, we came to the ground, where it would appear that his present Excellency has just broken through to keep us.

Every petition which we have hitherto sent home has (to our sorrow) been granted as well as any other that is reasonable and can be shown to be the deliberate wish of a large majority. If not, it will be because our past follies have proved that we don't know what is good for us.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

Opening up of the Northwest.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TORONTO GLOBE.)

SIR,—In my last letter it was assumed that the Government of the Dominion have now before them two acts of duty that are plain and imperative. The first is, to take immediate possession of the Northwest Territory; the next move, equally important, will be to open up the way to it. To accomplish this, various speculations have been indulged in, and a survey of the route has been made by Mr. Dawson; but we have no reason to believe that the route travelled by that gentleman is the best. In 1794, a survey of the route through from the lakes to the Pacific was undertaken by the old Northwest Company—a company so far superior to the present Hudson Bay Company in public spirit and manly enterprise, that any comparison between the two would be ridiculous. This survey was conducted by Professor Thomson, astronomer to the Company, and occupied 27 years, having been finished in 1821. An examination of the maps, levels and estimates made by Mr. Thomson, shows how ably his work was done. We have no reason to believe that any future survey will improve much upon it. The field notes of this survey fill 74 volumes in manuscript, and fortunately for us copies of this great work can now be had in Toronto. The route travelled by Professor Dawson starts from Thunder Bay over to Dog Lake, and on through Lake Winnipeg, forming a great curve, almost a semi circle; whilst that surveyed by Mr. Thomson strikes in at Pigeon River, over the height of land to Rainy Lake, through the Lake of the Woods, on to Lac Le Platt, and thence to Fort Garry, in nearly a straight line. People who have been taught to look upon this region as an *ultima thule*, and associate the

be surprised to find that in the interval from Lake Superior to Lac Le Platt, there will be but 40 miles of land travel; the next being all good navigable water. There is one point on the route where a canal of 300 yards will give 180 miles of uninterrupted navigation, and once over Lac Le Platt we find ourselves on that great western expanse, where an unbroken line of railroad may be laid down, extending to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—thence through one of those passes nature has fortunately provided for us—and thence over the slopes of British Columbia, down to navigable water on Fraser river. By this line of travel the distance from London to Canton is 5,000 miles shorter than by any other route. All parties have been willing to admit that once on the plains of Red River, the difficulties of construction are over, as that country seems made by nature for railways; the span of Lacustrine travel from Lake Superior to Lac Le Platt appears to have been the "bug-bear" that frightened them all. But when we come to look the difficulty fairly in the face, it vanishes like a dissolving view. Mr. Thomson's survey proves not only the feasibility, but the inviting character of the route. In a little span of about 300 miles, where nature has given us 260 of good navigable water, if we cannot construct 40 miles of railroad, with some half dozen canal locks, our Dominion and ourselves must be a lilliputian affair; but we can do it—we have the men to undertake, and the means to accomplish; let our Government say the word and it shall be done. Just look by contrast at the mighty strides that our neighbors are making, through dismal swamps, across arid deserts and over mountain barriers, in their march towards the Pacific, where in reality the guerdon to be won is not to be compared with ours; if there is a spark of *amour patrie* amongst us, that sentiment alone should urge us on to action. But, some will say, where are the ways and means? I reply, in the country that we are going to open up. Let us count the cost. The projectors of the light railway system tell us that they can construct a road such as we want for \$15,000 a mile; but suppose we give them \$20,000, then the 40 miles of road from Lake Superior to Lac Le Platt will cost \$800,000; and allow for lockage \$400,000, and for dredging, canal cutting and embanking \$600,000, contingencies,

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FOR CASH!

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Government Street.

\$200,000; this gives us a sum total of two millions to land us safely on the prairies of Red River. Once there the road will most assuredly take care of itself on its own merits. The facilities afforded by the character of the country, and the rapid filling up by emigration would ensure its progress on to the Pacific. The ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie cost \$750,000, all of which was paid for in wild lands in the State of Michigan, chiefly located in the upper Peninsula. A company took the work by contract, and furnished the funds to carry it through, taking their pay in wild lands; locating those lands wherever they chose on the public domain. And our railway and canal route can be built in the same manner, and by the same means. A company can be found who will take the contract, and out of our public domain we can pay them.

PUBLICOLA.

December 25, 1867.

CRIME IN HIGH LIFE IN GERMANY.

An Austrian Countess Poisoned by the Mistress of Her Husband, a Hungarian Nobleman.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, was

visited on the person of Countess Chorsinsky, wife of Count Gustav Chorsinsky, an officer of the Austrian army, and son of the Governor of Lower Austria. The Countess died of poison, which was administered to her by a person who had introduced herself to the murdered lady under the name of Baroness Vay, but was afterwards recognized as a Hungarian Baroness Hageny, residing at Vienna, where she was arrested—the husband of the murdered lady having been arrested at Munich.

Of course this crime, which reminds one of the horrible Choiseul Praslin tragedy, transacted at Paris shortly before the revolution of February, 1848, could not fail to create the utmost excitement all over Europe; and the papers from Germany are filled with details of the deed and its perpetrators, as far as the secrets of the judicial investigations before the *Juge d'Instruction* are allowed to leak out; for, unlike this country and England, the preliminary investigations in criminal cases are conducted, in the German States and in France, with closed doors, the accused subjected to personal interrogations, the witnesses examined in the absence of the accused, who is not allowed to be represented or assisted by counsel before the preliminary examination is closed, and the case, with the bill of indictment, referred to the Court of Assizes.

It appears that Count Gustav Chorsinsky entered the army as Lieutenant of an Austrian regiment of cavalry, which he was soon obliged to quit in consequence of a duel. Afterwards, through the influence of his father, he received another commission as officer of infantry, and held in the year 1858 the position of Adjutant of Battalion in the Regiment Haugwitz, which was garrisoned at Linz, in Upper Austria. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Matilda Rueff, an opera singer of the Linz theatre. Another report says that this acquaintance was formed at Rome, where he had served in the Papal army during the Italian war of 1859. Certain it is that the Count engaged himself to marry Miss Rueff, and did marry her without the consent and even against the wishes of an aristocratic family. Countess Chorsinsky is described as a lady of medium height, brown eyes, very white skin, blonde, and with a melancholy shade in her small face. It appears that the Count, after

the close of the Italian war, reentered the Austrian army, for he is mentioned as a participant in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and was wounded in the battle of Koniggratz.

The family of the Count, appreciating the noble character of their amiable relative, very soon became reconciled with what they had considered a mesalliance, and the young Countess grew quite a favorite in the family of the Governor. Not so with her husband, who was of a fickle, inconstant nature, and of dissipated habits. The difference of character between the married couple became more and more apparent, and their incompatibility led very soon to a separation. That the Countess was not the guilty party, would appear from the fact that the separated wife was received with open arms in the family of her husband.

When Count Chorsinsky returned from the war (some reports say that he had served under Maximilian in Mexico), the Countess wished to retire to Munich, which she was enabled to do through the liberality of her father-in-law, who settled upon her a pension. At Munich, the Countess appears to have, under the name of Baroness von Ledoke, led a very secluded life, highly esteemed and respected by the small circle of acquaintances in which she moved.

On the evening of November 21, the fearful deed was done. A few days previous, a lady, who called herself Baroness Maria von Vay, arrived from Vienna at Munich, where she took lodging at the hotel of "The Four Seasons." She at once, without even inquiring for the residence of the Countess Chorsinsky, called upon the latter, to whom she introduced herself under her assumed name, stating that she was going to Paris. At the request of the stranger, who appeared to be a lady of the most refined and aristocratic manners, Countess Chorsinsky, accompanied her on a shopping tour, where the Baroness quite lavishly spent money, of which she showed large amounts. In the evening she again made her appearance at the residence of the Countess, where she had been invited to tea. The two ladies were sitting together on the sofa, when the landlady entered, saying that a man was outside with the tickets for the theatre. The Baroness, stating that it was a servant from the hotel where she stopped, spoke a few words with this man in an undertone, and then said aloud that she would pay for the tickets with her hotel bill, and that she would not leave before Saturday. This man seems to have been a merchant of the name of Umlauf, from Brunn, who, soon after the Baroness had arrived, went to the same hotel and held communications with her. A few minutes afterwards the Countess went into the room of her landlady and asked if she would not lend her an opera glass. This moment appears to have been anticipated for putting the poison—prussic acid—into the teapot. When the Countess returned she filled two teacups, of which one seems not to have been touched, it having been found afterwards full, while one of the cups was emptied to the bottom. In the next room, adjoining the parlor of the Countess, and only separated by a door, a gentleman was studying. He heard no voice, except a vehement slapping too of this door.

Shortly afterward the Baroness called in the room of the landlady, and requested her to go after a carriage in which to ride to the theatre, at the same time inquiring whether all the corridors and staircases in the house were lighted. It seems that the murderess (if such she be) wanted to get the landlady out of the house, for the latter, when she came to inform the ladies, a few moments afterward, that the carriage

age was in waiting, found the door closed, and, believing that the ladies had already left, sat up to a late hour in the night, waiting for the return of the Countess. But she did not come, neither the same night nor the next day, and the day following the room was forcibly opened, when the Countess was found upon the carpet immediately before the sofa, upon which she and her visitor had been sitting together at the tea table. A few drops of blood, likely to have oozed from her nose, were found on the carpet. Nothing of value was missing; the gold watch and chain were yet suspended from the neck of the murdered woman; her rings, among them very valuable diamonds, were on her fingers; and only the teapot had disappeared. A post mortem examination showed that the Countess had died of poison.

But what had become of her visitor, the pretended Baroness Vay? It was proved that she had returned in a state of the utmost excitement to her hotel, and in about an hour departed on the express train for Vienna, while the merchant of Brunn had remained a few days longer. The judicial authorities at Munich at once telegraphed to Vienna the circumstances of the fearful crime, and suspicion very soon was directed against Baroness Julie Edgnyl daughter of a rich Hungarian nobleman, who was known to be on very intimate, if not improper, relations with Count Chorsinsky. It appeared that on November 18 she had her trunk packed and left Vienna without telling where she was going.

It also appeared that on the morning of November 20 she had already returned to Vienna. Count Chorsinsky, when apprised of the death of his wife, remained quite cool; but when a telegram from Munich declared that his presence there was necessary, he became greatly embarrassed. He went, nevertheless, at once, in company with his father, to Munich, where he had an examination before the *Juge d'Instruction*, and was committed to jail. On his breast was found the photographic picture of a lady, which was at once recognized as the likeness of the pretended Baroness Vay, and which was nothing else than the portrait of Baroness Julie Edgnyl. Of course she was now arrested too. When the Commissaire de Police entered her room she at first seemed quite embarrassed, and was unable to answer the simplest question, but soon recovered her composure, and said that she could follow him with a quiet conscience.

In the meantime the landlady of the murdered Countess and the landlord of the hotel where she had stopped, had arrived in Vienna, and fully recognized the prisoner as the woman who had visited the Countess under the assumed name of Baroness Vay. A search of the rooms of prisoner led to the discovery of the very teapot in which tea was prepared in the room of the Countess Chorsinsky, and the key to that room; also the copy of a letter by Julie Edgnyl, in which the following words occurred: "That my Gustav will marry me in a very short time is now beyond a doubt."

Another report says that those things were contained in a very carefully wrapped up package, which the prisoner had a ven to her servant girl with the order to have the same deposited at some safe place. A rumor was prevailing at Vienna that the Baroness Edgnyl made a partial confession, but afterward retracted it.

The latest news is that the criminal authorities of Munich have left themselves justified in putting Count Chorsinsky in irons. It is easily perceived what excitement must be created in the circles of the aristocracy of Germany. The family of Count Chorsinsky had so far held a very high position. The Count was of late a First Lieutenant of Engineers and an officer of the War Department; his brother is Imperial State Attorney and the father, the Governor of Lower Austria, was at the time of the commission of this fearful crime, elevated to the Austrian Peerage and to a life membership of the Upper House of the Reichsrath. It is reported that these two members of the family have resigned all their high and honorable offices.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Saturday Morning, Feb. 29. 1868.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transit Advertisements must be paid for in advance of insertion.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly rates will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no discount will be made to this rule.

The "signs of the times" point to the early abolishment of the Irish Church Establishment and the substitution of a system entirely free from Governmental endowment. The Established Church of Ireland is the most prominent and serious grievance that country now labors under. It has been the fruitful source of discontent or rebellion on the part of a majority of the Irish people, who naturally feel that a system which compels them to contribute towards the support of a religion they do not profess or "use" is unscriptural, unsound and bad, and ought in justice to be abolished. This feeling is shown by both Catholics and Dissenters, who are made to contribute equally to the support of a Church Establishment from which they derive not the most remote spiritual benefit, and upon the ministrations of which they do not even attend. It will be and has been urged that no church can be established and maintained without its teaching proving beneficial, in a moral point of view, to the great mass of the people, in that it contributes towards the good government, good order and good morals of a country; but it is easy to discern the fallacy of this proposition. A church that derives its main revenue from compulsory tithing naturally creates a feeling of animosity against itself which speedily destroys the good it might otherwise effect. That such should be the result of foisting upon a majority of the people of a country a religion they do not profess or desire will be understood if the reader will but apply the rule to suit our circumstances; that is, if he will suppose an Established Colonial Church in full operation here, and the Roman Catholics, the Jews, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, as well as Churchmen, called on to assist in its maintenance. The injustice of a system that forced a colonist to give towards the support of a particular church, the tenets of which he has been taught or led to believe are radically wrong, would be plain enough; and when we reflect that not only would all other sects pay taxes to uphold the Church of England tenets, but in addition that they would be expected to contribute (voluntarily, it is true) towards the support of the religion they profess—the injustice is all the more palpable. Other sects would be doubly taxed for the sake of religion, while the Churchman escaped upon payment only of the rates levied to support his own sect. An attempt to introduce here a system of the kind in force in Ireland would prove disastrous to the Church for the benefit of which the taxation was levied, and would result in driving it entirely from the country. How much more unchristian has the system proved to the Irish people, who cling to the traditions of their race with a tenacity of affection seldom displayed by the people of other countries, may easily be imagined. Compulsion has never effected a genuine conversion or gained a true friend. The man who might be convinced of an error by reason, the moment the attempt is made to drive him becomes either an arrant hypocrite or an avowed enemy. The success of the Established Church in Ireland is mythical. It is true its revenues are worth at twenty years' purchase some £15,000,000 or £16,000,000; but when we read that in some of the parishes of Ireland there are from 2000 to 3000 Catholics and less than one hundred Protestants, we think we are justified in pronouncing the system, so far as effecting real, substantial good is concerned, a failure. This conviction is gradually forcing itself upon the minds of the English public, where popular opinion is growing in favor of the abolition of the Establishment. The proposal of Earl Russell to divide between the Episcopalians and other religious bodies in Ireland the property now held by the Establishment was met by the Catholic prelates with an emphatic protest against any endowment of their Church by the State. They demand that every sect shall rise or fall upon its own merits; and whatever may be urged against the policy of the Catholics in other countries, they have chosen a very proper position in Ireland. An Irish Reform Bill, based on the abolition of Church Rates, was never more necessary than at the present time; and such a measure we believe Earl Mayo is preparing to lay before Parliament. There will be opposition offered and the measure may be thrown out by the present Parliament upon the plea that they will not

be coerced by red-handed Romanism into performing an act of justice towards Ireland; but the measure will only be delayed, not defeated. The Irish Church Rates are doomed. The reformed parliament, next year, will surely abolish the endowment principle and leave each sect to find the wherewithal for its own support.

A FRAGRANT COSMETIC.
To preserve the soft, clear color of the skin, even to an advanced age, take of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER one part, of pure water three parts; mix, and bathe the face, neck and arms five or six times a day.
To prevent disappointment, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure tumors and ulcers.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous diseases.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Lungs and Kidneys.—A large number of internal maladies arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for almost all chronic affections—such as liver complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundations of incurable diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action places them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout and rheumatism, these Pills have raised for themselves an universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigor.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESHENING THE HAIR, and curing all skin diseases. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Sold in bottles in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!
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THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving a Certificate of Deposit, No. 2031, for twenty Dollars, issued to me, February 4, by Wells, Fargo & Co., the same having been stolen from me and not bearing my endorsement.
D. S. TRENOR.
Feb. 28. 1868. f20 2p

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THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, PARTLY FURNISHED, WILL BE LET to a suitable tenant ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.
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ABOVE LIABILITIES.
Pays the Largest Cash Dividends, \$2,124,000 75
ONE YEAR.
And divides all its Profits to Policyholders.
Policies now in force are bearing Interest at 60 per cent. on the amount paid.
No Sworn Returns and Statements open to public investigation.
While in health and vigor provide for those dependent upon you; if none are dependent on you, provide for your own old age when you will be no longer able to do so.

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New Advertisements.
Theatre Royal.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th,
Benefit of
MR. GEO. EDWARDS
The Comic Vocalist and Comedian, on which occasion he will appear in two favorite characters, "Jolly Twinkle" and "Tom Tug," and also sing the great song of the day in England,
NOT FOR JOSEPH!!
Mrs. Jenny Arnot Fowles,
Miss Lizzie Yeoman,
Charles Clarke,
K. G. Marsh,
Mrs. Marsh,
George Marsh,
Mr. Musgrave Anderson,
Mr. Sam Collins,
Comic singer and dancer.
And a Host of Others.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD!
SONGS, DUETS, &c.
And the Operatic Farce of the
YOUNG WATERMAN!
The Zealous Band in Choice Music, &c.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquet, 5s; Pit, 50c; Secured Seats, 2s 25c.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7.30. f23

Theatre Royal.
Grand Entertainment!
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5th,
A performance will take place at the Theatre Royal
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE FUND
OF
TIGER COMPY
BY THE
ALHAMBRA TROUPE,
ASSISTED BY NUMEROUS VOLUNTEERS
Tickets to be had from members of the Company. f23

SUGAR
—AND—
MOLASSES
Ex ROBERT COWAN,
Just Arrived
FROM HONOLULU.
For Sale by
J. ROBERTSON STEWART.
19th February, 1868. f20 2w

SUGARS & COFFEES
Ex "Maunaloa,"
From Sandwich Islands.
For Sale by
LOWE BROTHERS,
f20 2w Wharf street.

G. SUTRO & CO.,
Corner of Yates and Wharf Streets,
IMPORTERS OF
Groceries, Provisions,
CIGARS
AND
TOBACCO.
f20 1m 2p

DR. G. W. COOL,
DENTIST.
HAS OPENED A TEMPORARY OFFICE
at the
Photographic Gallery, over the Theatre
The Doctor will only remain in town EIGHT DAYS, during which time he will be prepared to execute all work in his line at his customary reasonable rates. f20 2p

Esquimaux Board of Road Commission.
TENDERS ARE REQUIRED ON OR before 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 31 March, for Grading and Graveling that portion of the Grand River Road, 450 yards more or less, lately included in the city limits (Victoria W. S.).
Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of the undersigned, Government street.
By order,
E. MALLANDAIN,
f20 2d Clerk to the Board of Road Commission.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has sold the "UNION MEAT MARKET" corner of Port and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Mr. JOHN B. KOURN, to take effect on and after 1st March; and would respectfully solicit for his successor in business a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him.
JOHN MURRAY.
Feb. 28, 1868.

IN REFERENCE TO THE above, the undersigned wishes to say that he will continue the business as above, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the
BEST QUALITY OF ISLAND FED MEATS,
which he will sell at the lowest market rates, and trusts by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
f20 2p
JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

GEORGE JAMES FINDLAY.
FINDLAY & DURHAM,
IMPORTERS
General Commission Merchants
Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.
LONDON OFFICE—81 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate Street.

New Advertisements.
S.T-1860-X.
A great French physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and breed disease."
No, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the Stomach as
PLANTATION BITTERS.
This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order."
The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. If we make more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deluge and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death.
Important Certificates:
"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y.
"I have given two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRY, Philadelphia, Pa."
"I have had the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect."
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."
The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.
Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of re-filled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNIMPEACHED over every cork.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.
P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York,
Sole Proprietors.
REDDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco
Agents for California and Nevada.

PLEAS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to every kind of insect species—Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Anks, Bugs.
IT KILLS INSTANTLY.
What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be labeled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent disinterested chemists that it is
FREE FROM POISON.
No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use.
Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits.
The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of LYON BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers on the Pacific coast.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in short time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.
No comp and has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in curing
RHEUMATISM, STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, EARS, EYE, EARACHE, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, SWELLINGS.
Or any other complaints requiring an external application.
FOR HORSES
It is a fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment cures all the diseases of horses, such as Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c.
It should be kept in every house, camp and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy.
All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. WESTBROOK, Chemist, and the private stamp of LYON BARNES & Co. over the top.
An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!
Sold by all Druggists and stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. f20 1y 2p 1af

IMPORTANT
TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF THE
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS!
In ordering WINE BITTERS, be sure you ask for the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, manufactured by MERCADE & SEULLY, SAN FRANCISCO, for inferior kinds are often substituted. Observe the YELLOW LABEL, and see that the name of MERCADE & SEULLY is on the WRAPPER, LABEL, AND STAMP.
This most DELICIOUS WINE can be had from the principal Wine Merchants and Liquor Dealers throughout the State. n08 3m 2p

A.D. 1860!
MERCADE & SEULLY ARE and have been the SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS since 1860. This most delicious Wine Bitters has become the ACCEPTED POPULAR BEVERAGE OF THE PEOPLE. Beware of imitations and RE-FILLED BOTTLES. None genuine unless the name of MERCADE & SEULLY is on the label, wrapper and stamp. For sale everywhere. Depot, basement of California Pioneer, Montgomery street, between Jackson and Pacific. f22 1w

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.
Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.
OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.

WALL BRANCHES OF THE Profession skillfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Rigolene Spray."
Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform. Charge for Filling and other Work, reduced, so as to conform somewhat to the exigency of the times.
Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice Gratis.
Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867. f10 1y

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST-CLASS
HOUSES TO LET. Town and Country Property for sale.
Apply to
T. ALLISON,
Government street, near Broughton.

New Advertisements.
BEST CLOTHING STORE
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
W. WILSON'S.
CLOTHING
—AND—
UNDERCLOTHING
BEST VALUE, BEST QUALITY,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
RECEIVED LAST STEAMER.
THE VICTORIA
Seed and Nursery Establishment,
Yates street - - Victoria,
(NEXT DOOR TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OFFICE.)
MITCHELL & JOHNSTON
BY REQUEST OF NUMEROUS FRIENDS, HAVE OPENED THE ABOVE Establishment where a supply of first-class articles will be kept constantly on sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest remunerative prices.
They have just received per Express, from the celebrated house of P. LAWSON & SONS, of London and Edinburgh, a large supply of
NEW SEEDS FOR THE FARM & GARDEN,
UNDER WARRANTY AS TO QUALITY AND GROWTH.
In addition to old favorites, will be found many VALUABLE NOVELTIES, now for the first time introduced into this Colony. They have also
Selected Seeds of Island Growth.
All Seeds tested before sent out.
In their Nursery Grounds, situate on Fort street, will be cultivated only the choicest Fruit Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, &c., suitable for this climate.
Gardens, Orchards, Pleasure Grounds, &c., laid out, planted by contract or otherwise. Greenhouses built and heated on most approved principles.
Yates street, Victoria, Feb. 1st, 1868.
THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE can be read at our Store. f23 2m

Birmingham House,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE STORE,
Fort Street (opposite Broad Street).
The above Establishment was OPENED on MONDAY, 9th December, with a Full and General Assortment of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE
Just received per "MERCARA," from Liverpool, and ex late arrivals from San Francisco, comprising in part as follows:
Filters, Sponge and Hip Baths, Coal Vases, &c. Nursery Fenders, Fire Guards, Enamelled Ware, China Candlesticks, Toilet Cans, Skittles, Lanterns of all kinds,
E. P. Cruet Frames, E. P. Tea and Coffee Services, E. P. Spoons and Forks, E. P. Candlesticks, Moderator Globes and Chimnies, Coal Oil Lamps, &c. Bar Tumblers, Boilers, from 16 to 50 gallons, Brushes and Brooms, Cutlery.
And every description of Carpenter's and Builder's Hardware and Tools.
f20 1m

KENT & EVANS,
Managers.
FRESH SEEDS.
Yates street, - - Victoria.
JAY & BALES
Are prepared to supply FRESH Island raised and Imported
Agricultural, Vegetable & Flower Seeds
Of every description, Wholesale and Retail, at greatly reduced prices.
Seeds carefully packed for travel. Tests on view at the Store. ja22 d&w

Scotch House.
A. M'LEAN & CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Beg to intimate that they have received
A very Choice Assortment of Goods for the Winter and Fall Trade, comprising:
Gentlemen's Clothing,
Underclothing,
Baltic and White Shirts,
Waterproof Coats,
Hats, Boots, &c., &c., &c.
—ALSO—
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In Suits, Pants & Inverness Capes in great variety
All which they can with confidence recommend, and would solicit an early inspection of the same, as they will be sold at the smallest possible advance on English cost, to make room for other shipments.

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